FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN CALLS REAGAN TO EXPRESS SOLIDARITY

FY280028 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2227 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin this afternoon talked by phone with the U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan to express his and the Argentine people's solidarity over the kidnapping of 40 U.S. citizens who have been held in Beirut for over 10 days now.

During the conversation, which lasted approximately 8 minutes, Alfonsin told Reagan that as a result of the incident in question he has ordered greater security measures at Argentine international airports and recalled that Argentina had experienced the scourge of terrorism not so long ago. President Alfonsin also emphasized the positive reaction of the Argentine people toward the moderation and prudence "which you have shown in this crisis in order to avoid a worsening of international tension." This information was disclosed this afternoon by presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez at the press room of Government House. Lopez added that the conversation between the two presidents took place at 1605 today.

The incident in question began on 14 June when members of the Islamic Jihad [as corrected] organization hijacked a TWA plane en route from Athens to Rome with 175 passengers on board and diverted the plane to Beirut. Through negotiations the hijackers have been releasing passengers. Now only 40 hostages remain. These hostages have been taken off the plane and to secret places in Beirut.

Alfonsin told Reagan that "I wanted to make this call to you in order to express my solidarity and that of the Argentine people in connection with the anxiety of the U.S. people over the kidnapping of 40 of their fellow citizens."

"A few days ago my government issued a communique condemning this terrorist action which could endanger international peace and security."

"However, I felt that this personal conversation was necessary in order to tell you that I have ordered an increase of security measures in Argentine international airports. As you well know, Mr President, Argentina has personally experienced this scourge," Alfonsin said. He added: "Thus, you have our complete understanding. I also want to emphasize the positive reaction of the Argentine people toward the moderation and prudence which you have shown in dealing with this crisis, so as to avoid a worsening of international tension."

"I hope that this difficult situation will be overcome successfully and that the hostages will be able to join their relatives very soon," the Argentine president said.

MARTINEZ ON POSSIBLE LAYOFFS, ISSUING AUSTRALES

FY280237 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The nation's vice president does not dismiss the possibility that public workers may be laid off or given permission to hunt for other jobs. Victor Martinez made this statement in Mendoza while talking with television journalists. He refused to talk with radio journalists, saying that he was very tired.

There can be dismissals in the private sectors, and some companies are already reducing the number of employees, but it should have been understood that this was a possibility under the government economic measures, the vice president added.

He then said that he never referred to letting workers look for other jobs, but to the possibility that some dismissals may be stopped, and denied rumors that the Central Bank might issue a given amount of australes in mid-July. [sentence as heard]

Regarding the most recent decision by the General Workers Confederation, Martinez said that this organization has so far only announced possibilities, but has never made any basic criticism or come up with alternatives to the economic plan that is receiving support from the population. He then estimated that the freezing of prices, public utilities fees, and salaries may last for a long time so that the population may be informed on and have time to get used to these measures. In case of discrepancy with the leading enterprises and wholesalers, it will be necessary to maintain the freeze, Martinez said.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ON MILITARY ROLE, JUNTA TRIAL

FY272115 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0040 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jun (DYN) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Ereno has stated that "there has never been a military without a consensus" in Argentina. He stressed that the trial of the former commanders in chief will have "a final solution that will be a political solution guaranteed by a legal act" and he also said that the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo "are not helping" democracy.

In statements published today in the magazine CENIT, the chief of staff stressed that "there will be no more military coups" in the country, because "from now on the responsibility will fall on the shoulders of the politicians, who will have to use institutional resources when there is a power vacuum." He stressed that the "first and most basic" experience that the military learned when in power was the fact that "the country cannot find its political solutions through a military government. "It must be admitted that only through the exercise of politics can this democratic system be consolidated," he added.

He stated that this situation will be reached "with the government and the opposition playing constructive roles and not by fighting the system, but by struggling within it. Thus," he said, "military participation will surely be prevented."

Rios Ereno added that the military does not generate political events, nor does the military readily seize power. He maintained that the Armed Forces have only intervened "when there has been a power vacuum, when there is the danger of dissolution." He then stated that he believes that "the Armed Forces can never again intervene in the political process" and that this political process "must have the appropriate political answer, because all the established institutional mechanisms are in place for this to occur." Rios Ereno then said that "in this country there has never been a military coup without a consensus" and he recalled that "after the liberating revolution, Plaza de Mayo filled [with people]. The same thing happened in 1976," he added.

He also stated that "the 1966 revolution, which could have most offended the Radicals, occurred because the government was a political alchemy, having only obtained 25 percent of the vote with the other 77 percent being made up of blank votes and people who could not vote due to proscriptions." The chief of staff also stated that "the government was not solid." He said, "There must be a solid political base in order to govern" and that "if this support is lost then that government will be replaced by another which has political support and an impeachment will follow; thus there will be no more military coups."

Regarding the trial of the commanders of the former military juntas, who have been accused of violating human rights, Rios Ereno believes that "it will have a more positive result if it is presented to the people objectively." He said that "not only one side should be heard, but the background that led to this trial must also be heard; regrettably I do not see this happening."

When asked what background details he was referring to, Rios Erenu said that "in this case there are no statements about subversion's aggression, there are no statements about the procedures that were used (by the guerrillas), about the murders, about the bombs that were planted on street corners, and about the lack of security on the streets." "There are no statements," he continued "about the written statements by murderers, who publicly and with pride reported their actions."

Regarding an eventual amnesty that will "finally put an end" to the topic of the repression of opposition politicians during the last military regime, he stated that "that is an imminently political decision." He then repeated a phrase coined by the now deceased president-elect of Brazil, Tancredo Neves, who said: "Brazil has closed its past with a national pacification law and is now only looking toward the future." Rios Erenu stressed that "this is the only way to make a great nation."

Rios Erenu noted that during the repression "essential values had to be defended and this was done at the expense of a war." As part of this war "actions were taken that cannot now be dissected or treated analytically." Rios Erenu stated that "a solution must be sought here, as the executive branch understands it, involving responsibility," a responsibility that "has not yet been proven. Concerning actions or omissions, the verdict of the courts must be awaited."

Rios Erenu then remarked that "when there was danger, when the nation felt as if it were in jeopardy, the Armed Forces risked the lives of their men and were supported by the vast majority of the people." "Without this support" he continued, "no victory is possible anywhere in the world." Rios Erenu added that "now that the danger has been overcome we cannot become the target of a game played by those who only seek to further hatred, violence, and disruption."

The chief of staff said that "one must not get confused" since "there are many champions of freedom, many champtions of human rights," but when freedom and human rights were attacked no voices were raised to punish the very people who are now the martyrs and victims of so many devious actions."

Asked about the political leanings of the presumed perpetrators of the recent attack against Colonel Ataliva Devoto's car, Rios Erenu responded that "I divide society into two sections: authoritarians and democrats," since I "do not care about the trend [signo]" and "I do not have any evidence to state that they belong to the ultraright." [sentence as received] In that regard, Rios Erenu recalled that he recently told Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli that "by accusing the ultraright, (the government officials) are pampering the left."

Rios Erenu admitted that the failure of the military authorities to periodically report to the public the names of the political dissidents who were killed or arrested during the repression "is a subject that is difficult to handle." Rios Erenu then said that he felt that "the difficulties stemmed from the fact that the actions which take place in this type of war are not found within the classical framework of "seeing one's enemy in the flesh and reacting according. No, this time the enemy is camouflaged." Rios Erenu added that "this is the type of enemy who plants a bomb under the bed of (former chief of the Federal Police) General (Cesareo) Cardozo, or prompts the kidnapping of his own father to have him killed as is the case with the son of General (Julio) Alsogaray."

Although stressing that "nevertheless all the names could have been revealed," the Army chief of staff stated that "the people who were killed in clashes are known" but that it is difficult to accurately identify "the missing persons." "I believe that those who had the responsibility to reveal the names failed to do so because of some impairment," Rios Erenu stated.

Upon being told that there is, however, no excuse for such an omission, Rios Erenu stated that this issue "is now being questioned" and that "this is the great problem of that war," which "was (?won) on the battlefield but lost politically because the (so-called) process (of national reorganization) failed to attain the goals it had announced." Rios Erenu added that "we accept the decision of the executive branch, through the decrees that have been enacted, of determining the involvement of those who led the war." He stated that "among the rest of the institution, among those who simply followed orders and risked their lives, there is concern (?because) they cannot clearly see what the true situation is."

Rios Erenu stated that "therefore we must have a very special restraint and balance." He then stated that "this (the trial of the former commanders) is a political action. The trial is a political matter [words indistinct] the juridical channel and the solution will be a political one, endorsed by a juridical action."

"I am confident that after this trial many fabricated legends will be completely dismissed," Rios Erenu stated.

Asked whether, in his opinion, the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo "do any good for democracy," Gen Rios Erenu responded that "they are not helpful because the pain of such mothers is being used for a basically political action." "We are witnessing this. What at the beginning was moving now is met with indifference," he stated.

In conclusion, Rios Erenu stated that the salary situation in the Army "is part of the general situation prevailing in the country." Asked about the economic reforms recently adopted by the government, he stated that "the country as a whole understands them clearly and the Armed Forces cannot be the exception."

Remarks Lead to Summons

FY272329 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1640 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (DYN) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu has been summoned to appear at the Defense Ministry this afternoon. Meanwhile, it is beginning to look more and more certain that the (?general's remarks) will turn into a ticklish political issue for Raul Alfonsin's administration.

According to reliable sources, the Army chief of staff was summoned to the Defense Ministry at 1600 but it has not been reported whether he will meet with Minister Roque Carranza or with Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena. What did seem quite clear by noon today was that Rios Erenu's remarks to the magazine GENTE, which were picked up by other news media, had given rise to some concern in high places.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1936 GMT on 27 July carries the following report: "Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena has been meeting since just after 1600 with Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu. No information has been provided about the subjects being discussed at the Defense Ministry located at No 255 Paseo Colon Boulevard."]

GOVERNMENT BESIEGED BY WAVE OF STRIKES

PY271650 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Today workers of the National Road Service are staging a nationwide, indefinite strike due to the lack of interest the government has shown in solving their economic demands. Workers of the Bolivian National Telecommunications Enterprise last night declared a state of emergency, quote, because the government has not yet responded to the list of demands prepared by the Bolivian Labor Federation, unquote.

As is known, the postal workers, too, have been on strike since last midnight to demand a 600-percent wage increase.

SOCIAL UNREST, STRIKE CONTINUE IN SUCRE

PY280319 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Sucre is living through moments of anguish and desperation. Its citizens have staged two mobilizations near the main square in protest against the government authorities who had arrived here but who did not comply with the petitions of the civic committees.

The civic committees have reported that the planning, finance, and campesino affairs ministers left Sucre without properly answering their demands. The ministers did not sign the agreement with the civic committees that would have put an end to the indefinite general strike that began at 0000 25 June.

The social unrest in Sucre deeply concerns the national and local authorities. According to our correspondent in Sucre, the strike is still in force in that city and in the Chuquisaca Department.

[Begin report from Sucre by Hugo (Ella)] The people of Sucre are restless. The negotiations that were being carried out between the civic committees and the national authorities ended abruptly when the planning, finance, and compesino affairs ministers suddenly decided to leave the city.

While the ministers were hurriedly trying to leave for Santa Cruz, the people were demanding that they remain until they sign a final document to conclude negotiations. Discussion on this document began at 1500 at an extremely disorderly assembly in the [word indistinct] federation [words indistinct] will therefore take many hours until it is over.

At about 1630 it was learned that the ministers had left the departmental prefecture and had gone to the police station where a vehicle sped them away to the airport. At that moment, the large crowd of people that had gathered at the main square started demanding that the ministers be stopped before reaching the airport. The people then headed toward the airport. Some of them arrived just as the plane was taking off.

This exasperated the people even more so they started to (?gather in a groups) one in front of the prefecture, and the other (?near) the main square. As (?another) measure of protest, the people started to occupy the churches and toll their bells to summon a town meeting and a rally in the 25 de Mayo Square.

A very disorderly mobilization took place when some of the civic committee members returned to their meeting house while at the same time the departmental labor federation leadership was summoning the people to a town meeting. It must be pointed out that the police members did not react at any time. [passage indistinct] [end report]

Minister Says Situation Delicate

PY280122 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] In La Paz, Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez has denounced the hot-headed individuals who have caused disturbances in the capital of the Republic, burning a jeep belonging to the (?forces) of order. These criminal actions are currently being investigated by the security agencies of the Interior Ministry. The violence that has emerged in the capital of the Republic is a result of the dissatisfaction with the electoral board, said Dr Gustavo Sanchez. Let us now listen to the statements of the Interior Ministry. [recorded passage indistinct]

Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Gustavo Sanchez Salazar has termed the situation prevailing (?in that city) as extremely delicate. [recorded passage indistinct]

TOTAL STOPPAGE IN SANTA CRUZ ENDS 27 JUNE

PY271652 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The total stoppage called in Santa Cruz Department by the local civic committee ended early this morning following a decision by the Siles Zuazo administration to meet the demands that prompted the stoppage.

POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS NOT RULED OUT

PY280303 Paris AFP in Spanish 1333 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jun (AFP) -- It was officially reported in La Paz today that the National Electoral Board does not rule out the possibility of a postponement of the general elections scheduled for 14 July because of the difficulties caused by the regional stoppages and the labor union-sponsored strikes. The board could ask Senate President Julio Garret to convene the National Congress for a special meeting to assess the development of the electoral timetable and the difficulties that are taking place.

Members of the National Electoral Board met with President Hernan Siles Zuazo in the past few hours to review the national situation and the problems remaining unsolved just 17 days before the elections are scheduled to take place. Edgar Oblitas Fernandez, the president of the National Electoral Board, has stated that the regional stoppages in Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia, and Chuquisaca, southern Bolivia, the strike being held by the trade union of Bolivian Central Bank employees, and the refusal of the public notaries in charge of electoral registration to deliver the electoral registries are hampering the normalcy of the elections. For his part, Information Minister Percy Camacho has stated that the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo is committed to holding the elections on the scheduled date, and such a decision must be shared by the trade unions, the political parties, the civilian institutions, and all the people.

CABINET DISCUSSES SECURITY, ECONOMIC PLAN

PY272009 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] R ducing unemployment, boosting exports, and increasing savings are the three main objectives of the 1985-87 economic program that Economy Minister Modesto Collados submitted to President Pinochet at the beginning of a cabinet meeting that lasted more than 2 hours. Afterward, Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Havier Cuadra reported on the cabinet meeting.

[Begin recording] Today a cabinet meeting was held during which government issues were discussed. The interior minister referred to domestic order and security and especially to the atmosphere that has prevailed since the state of siege was lifted on Sunday, 16 June. He noted that national activities are being carried out peacefully despite a few minor problems. Regarding the media, an evaluation was made as to [words indistinct] some publications that had been banned since November for violating Decree 1217. It was agreed that activities are being carried out normally with the usual difficulties that exist everywhere. [end recording]

Minister Cuadra then said that the most important subject discussed was the 3-year economic program for 1985-87 that was drawn up by the economic team under secretaries.

COPPER PRODUCERS ON U.S. DECISION TO TAX IMPORTS

PY272026 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Sources within the Chilean mining sector, commenting on the bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, said that a tax on copper imports would be harmful to the United States itself. The sources pointed out that the U.S. decision is not in keeping with that country's leading role in free world trade. Moreover, they stated, this measure would harm the U.S. copper industry, because it would make U.S. copper products more expensive than those manufactured in other countries.

INCIDENTS AT ACADEMY IN SANTIAGO CLOSE SCHOOL

PY272152 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpt] A report has been released on the incidents which occurred at the Education Science Academy where 15 members of the academy were injured, one of them [words indistinct]. This information was provided by Leopoldo (Lincetti), communications director of the academy, who pointed out that classes have been suspended until 1 July so that the school can be cleaned and a evaluation of the damage made.

He reported that yesterday at 1630 local time about 120 persons, some of whom were not from the academy, did serious damage to the school's facilities (Lincetti) explained that the vandalism was the work of persons who had their faces covered with ski masks and handkerchiefs, and who carried sticks and rocks.

The academic council is evaluating the situation and has promised to deliver a communique to the public.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ DENIES OBSTRUCTING CONTADORA

PY270044 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The situation in Central America gets more and more confusing. Even the Contadora Group is bogged down. However, the United States and Nicaragua, have initiated initiated a diplomatic offensive to try to revive the Group. Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez arrived in Colombia last night. U.S. roving ambassador Harry Shlaudemann is scheduled to arrive in Colombia tomorrow. Here is a report by Raul Gutierrez:

[Begin recording] [Gutierrez] After meeting with Colombian President Belisario Betancur at the Narino Palace this afternoon, Vice President Ramirez said that his country is clinging to the Contadora Group now more than ever. As is widely known, the Group supports a peace accord for Central America.

[Ramirez] We are not obstructing the Contadora process. Rather, we want to speed up the Contadora process. We believe that so far the U.S. efforts have been aimed at obstructing the Contadora initiative. This has been evident since [words indistinct] the 7 September 1984 document that only Nicaragua was willing to sign.

[Gutierrez] At this point, the vice president admits the fact that the method of verification to guarantee that the foreign military advisers will leave his country is still unclear. Regarding the Sandinists' struggle against the rebels, Ramirez said:

[Ramirez] We can say that mercanary bands or forces stand no chance of militarily conquering any territory and that [words indistinct] the conflict revolves around the struggle against these forces. We are in a position to say that these forces are definitively being defeated.

[Gutierrez] Regarding Ramirez' wrods, the Sandinist government forces have not achieved any final victory over counterrevolutionaries. In addition, neither [words indistinct] dialogue with them, as has been suggested not only by the Contadora countries, but by the United States as well. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS UNIONS' LEGAL STATUS

PA270041 Bogata Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] The Labor Ministry decided this afternoon to suspend the legal status of the Trade Union Confederation of Colombian Workers, main instigator of the civic strike carried out last Thursday. The same sanction will be decreed for a 6-month period against the National Federation of Workers at the Service of the State and the labor unions of the National Administration Department of Statistics, the Banking Employees' Federation, and the National Registry and Notary Office employees. To make it clearer, the suspension of their legal status is the same as suspending their license to operate.

ARMY REPORTS RISE IN GUERRILLA VIOLENCE

PA262326 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Today, military sources in Bogota reported that 23 persons were killed as a result of the increase in the number of clashes between leftist guerrilla groups and the Army over the weekend throughout Colombia.

The number of clashes chiefly rose in the southeastern Cauca Department, where the nationalist 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas had been staging staggered and continuous attacks on the Armed Forces.

Cauca Department M-19 Commander Carlos Pizarro Leon Gomez recently announced that his group felt that the truce signed last year with the Belisario Betancur government and that therefore it would stage a military offensive. [sentence as received]

The most serious clash took place on a Cauca Department highway when a column belonging to the Ricardo Franco Front, a dissident faction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), ambushed a military patrol. As a result, 6 soldiers were killed and 12 soldiers and 3 civilians were injured. In addition, the Ricardo Franco Front sustained 10 casualties, but the subversives recovered 6 bodies and fled into the mountains.

In 1 year, since 90 percent of the guerrilla groups signed the truce and cease-fire agreements, the clashes between the subversives and the Armed Forces have become particularly violent in Valle del Cauca Department. The Indian subversive group, "Quintin Lame Commando," and the Ricardo Franco Front have staged constant attacks and are operating in Cauca Department.

Last week, in view of the increase in guerrilla violence reported in that area of the country, a government commission visited there to seek a lasting solution to the delicate situation and to verify charges raised by the M-19 that the Army has broken the peace agreements.

Meanwhile, in northern Santander Department, four FARC guerrillas were killed during clashes on Sunday with the Galan Battalion troops.

According to the military report, the Ricardo Franco Front, and the Quintin Lame Commando guerrillas did not accept the agreements signed with the government, which sought a cease-fire so as to promote a national dialogue aimed at reaching an agreement on the subversives' demand for social and political reforms.

The M-19 criticized this process, calling it "bureaucratic chitchat" which has not produced specific solutions to the country's problems. Carlos Pizarro Leon Gomez publicly announced that the truce was broken, and that the guerrilla offensive would be resumed, but the M-19's high command has neither approved nor rejected the announcement.

POLICE FIND 500 KG OF DYNAMITE IN MEDELLIN

PA271400 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Metropolitan police have seized 500 kg of dynamite and detonators in Medellin's Lopez de Mesa neighborhood in the past 24 hours. They also found cartridges of various caliber, police uniforms, and fabric to make these uniforms, as well as banners of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the Popular Liberation Army, slides for military training, passports, a name list of peasants, and other documents. They found more than 50 maps of the city and of all the electrical installations in this department. For this reason, it was thought that the 500 kg of dynamite were to be used to blow up power pylons.

It must be recalled that 21 towns of Uraba and western Antioquia Department remain without energy and water due to actions of this type. It must also be recalled that Caucasia has been without these services for the past 6 days due to the dynamiting of two pylons on the Iza-Corelca line.

VIOLENCE ERUPTS IN CARCHI PROVINCE PROTEST

PA271422 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Serious disturbances that resulted in an undetermined number of injured persons and much damage to a public office occurred during the third day of the indefinite strike in Carchi Province. Carchi Prefect Hugo Ruiz reported that a group of people attacked his office and injured a member of the provincial council. Ruiz added that similar incidents had taken place in towns near the provincial capital city of Tulcan. He said that the incidents were due to confrontations with public forces. Prefect Ruiz also reported that members of the Armed Forces had forced public employees to end their blockade of the streets and Tulcan access roads. The people in Carchi Province, on the Colombian border, are protesting the budget changes approved by the Ecuadoran Congress.

Meanwhile, Ecuadoran Government and Police Minister Luis Robles Plaza has said that what is happening in Carchi Province is not approved by everyone in the province. He said that many people in Carchi Province, as in other areas of the country, understand the truth and appreciate what the government is doing to attend to their needs. He said: I will not fall into a ridiculous attitude of minimizing what is happening and will not say that the strike is of no importance.

[Begin recording] There are authorities, groups, and organizations that reject this attitude and who wish to see things in a fair way and as the situation demands. The fact that some troublemakers, who wish to create all sorts of problems, have undertaken the task of closing the roads, creating problems in the city, and creating other conflicts cannot be denied. However, we also cannot deny that the government and the National Police, with the cooperation of the Armed Forces, are trying their best to enforce law and order, and this is important. The roads have been opened, and efforts have been made to clear the streets in the city so that everyone can continue their normal activities. I have instructed the police to act with moderation, as they have always acted, but I have also instructed them, and I assume the complete responsibility, to repress any excessive action, because above all comes the need to protect law and order.

At all levels the government is putting forth efforts to compensate for the budget changes, even if this cannot be done monetarily. There have been circumstances when the government has helped certain regional organizations excessively. It is obvious that the chief of state wants to help the Riobamba mayorship. This help surpasses the small changes experienced in the budget. [end recording]

STRIKING TEACHERS ARRESTED IN LIMA 26 JUNE

PY272019 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The teachers strike that was held today in Lima and other Peruvian provinces was characterized by violence. In Lima, the 24-hour stoppage was complied with by almost all members of the Sole Trade Union of Education Workers.

The stoppage was 100 percent effective in schools like Guadalupe and Ricardo (Bentin), where teachers and students were absent. In addition, several teachers were arrested at the Manco Capac Plaza when disturbances broke out. The education minister today announced that charges will be filed before the prosecutor against those administrative workers of the education sector who are occupying schools.

TERRORISTS ATTACK, WOUND LIMA POLICEMEN

PY280220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2006 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 27 Jun (AFP) -- Lima police today reported that two civil guardsmen who were seriously wounded yesterday by a terrorist commando unit in Surquillo District, Lima, are fighting for their lives at the Armed Forces Hospital. The seditious group, made up of two men and two women, unexpectedly machine-gunned Mario Zozimo Llantos, 29, and Eulogio Amado Carrillo, 22. Both men were hit by three bullets each and later underwent surgery. At this time they are in serious condition. A minor was also injured, the source stated.

A student, who witnessed the attack and whose name was not revealed for security reasons, stated that the policemen were about to be killed when the less seriously injured one reacted and managed to shoot back, thereby causing the assailants to flee. The source stated that schoolboy Luis Alvarez, 9, who suffered an arm injury is, safe, and that the terrorists left a package containing explosives and subversive propaganda nearby.

Elsewhere, last night's timely deactivation of 7 bombs weighing a total of 5 kg, that were placed on a 200-meter long section of the central railroad at km 125, between the towns of Huaraucaca and Esmelter, Pasco, 300 km southeast of Lima prevented a train loaded with minerals, acids, and flammable substances from derailing, the police have reported.

In Huancayo, 311 km southeast of Lima, the police on 26 June arrested two university students, members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, who possessed automatic arms and planned subversive actions in that region. According to the source, Roque Aguilar, 23, and Jose Porta, 26, led a terrorist cell in Huancayo and an automatic submachine gun, revolvers, ammunition, bombs ready to be used, and drawings of the city were seized at their home.

Upon announcing the security measures that will be implemented to prevent any incidents during the inauguration of President-elect Alan Garcia on 28 July, Interior Minister General Oscar Brush stated yesterday that we will do our utmost to prevent the communist terrorists from staging some of their usual "shows." The minister stressed that the security at Jorge Chavez International Airport will be ensured by the Air Force and that the other forces of order will be watchful at the Plaza de Armas, the Plaza Bolivar, where congress is located, and other key areas. Asked about the distribution of staples following attacks carried out by Tupac Amaru terrorists, Gen Brush commented that the Tupamaros in Uruguay also started by distributing food and then wound up by killing the very same persons to whom they distributed the food.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES ITALY'S COSSIGA ON ELECTION

FL261346 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0035 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado sent a congratulatory message today to Mr Francesco Cossiga on the occasion of his election as president of the Italian Republic, it has been reported by the Secretariat of Foreign Relations.

The message says that in the name of the Mexican people and Government, I am pleased to send Your Excellency my cordial congratulations on the occasion of your election as president of the Italian Republic. While expressing to you the desire of my government to continue strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation that join Mexico and Italy, I also express my sincere best wishes for the personal happiness of Your Excellency and for the prosperity of the Italian people.

URUGUAYAN MINISTER ON CONTADORA, OTHER ISSUES

FL272302 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2128 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias reiterated his support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America and expressed concern over the deterioration of the regional situation during a visit to this capital.

After placing a floral wreath at the monument to the fatherland here in the capital, the Uruguayan official said that his country views the Contadora Group, of which Mexico is a member, as the only alternative for the recovery of peace in Central America.

Commenting on the resurgence of democracies in South America, Iglesias stressed that they must be defended both at home and abroad and bolstered not only through their institutions but through Latin American brotherhood and solidarity as well. He also asked for great understanding from the United States in the search for solutions to hemispheric conflicts, as there are external factors which these countries cannot control to solve their domestic problems.

Iglesias was invited by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor to expand ties, strengthen bilateral relations, and review the major international problems.

Iglesias said finally that this afternoon, after dining with Sepulveda Amor, he will sign a cultural agreement and the possibility of signing an economic one will be studied.

COMMERCE SECRETARY COMMENTS ON CUBAN TRADE TIES

FL260204 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2050 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Mexico, 25 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Mexico's secretary of commerce and industrial development, asserted today that Mexico and Cuba are trying to establish cooperation, expand understanding, and achieve common goals. As he dedicated Expo Cuba-85 today in this capital, the Mexican official stressed that the uncertain international economic situation calls for bolstering the economic relations among developing countries.

At the event, where the products that Mexico can buy from Cuba are on display, he indicated that in 1983 Mexico's exports to Cuba represented only 1 percent of the total non-oil exports, while Cuba's sales to Mexico represented only 0.4 percent of its exports.

According to Hernandez Cervantes, the trade balance has traditionally favored Mexico; however, from 1980 to 1982, Cuba recorded important surpluses mostly due to the sugar purchases we had to make due to the collapse of our domestic production. Further on, he indicated that the relations between Mexico and Cuba set an undeniable example for both Latin America and the rest of the world.

For her part, on addressing the event, Irma Sanchez Valdez, Cuba's minister president of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, reiterated that developing countries are forced to fight every day for a new, more just international economic order that will open paths to hope and development for millions of human beings. Commenting on the commercial relations between the two countries, she said that during the 1980-84 5-year period, trade totaled about $450 million, and that Mexico's sales to Cuba tripled during this period.

The Cuban official added that Mexico and Cuba are suffering the effects of the economic crisis that currently affects mankind, and more severely the underdeveloped countries and weaker economies.

Commenting on Latin America's foreign debt, the official added that at this point, due to its huge size, it is mathematically impossible for most countries to pay it. The peoples currently overwhelmed by that unbearable load, she went on, see every day how their efforts to pay and resume growth are foiled through the imposition of extending protectionist measures.

She explained that to all this, one must add the extending practice of dumping, which lowers the prices of raw materials like sugar, copper, and so on. When technological transfer from the developed to the underdeveloped countries does take place, it does so under very onerous conditions.

Cuban Official Comments

FL270040 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2340 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- According to Irma Sanchez Valdez, Cuba's minister president of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the commercial relations between Mexico and Cuba show that the balance has been favorable to joint ventures involving the manufacture of machinery.

Addressing the Expo Cuba-85 opening event, the Cuban official said that Cuba manufactures certain spare parts that Mexico does not, but that there are other products which the island cannot manufacture. However, she went on, if a bilateral agreement were reached, several products could be manufactured using the two countries' respective materials. She added that all countries benefit from exporting and that although Cuba has not satisfied all demands, it has planned its economy in such a way that it can confront the situation and ensure survival until the year 2000.

On another subject, the Cuban official said that Fidel Castro has clearly analyzed the situation created by the Third World's unpayable foreign debt.

According to Sanchez Valdez, it is urgent for the debtor countries to negotiate with the creditors because there is no other solution. It has been mathematically demonstrated, she said, that it is impossible to pay, so it is best to reach some agreement.

CONATO PRESENTS 11-POINT DOCUMENT TO PRESIDENT

Conato Official on Proposal

PA221507 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 21 Jun 85 pp 1, 22

[Text] Julio Suira, National Council of Organized Workers [Conato] coordinator, told this newspaper that if President Nicolas Ardito Barletta does not discuss with them the organization's 11 points within 72 hours, a general workers' strike will be declared.

Suira said the purpose of the 25 June demonstration will be to deliver to the legislative palace the 11 points agreed on in the delegates' meeting Wednesday evening.

She added that, after leaving the legislative palace, the demonstrators will head for the presidency. There they will deliver the same document to the president, who will be given a 72-hour deadline to respond. The deadline begins the moment the president receives the document. She said: "The council of delegates has decided to declare a general strike if the president does not respond to our document."

Asked about the infomration published by a local newspaper yesterday saying the labor code amendments were approved in the first debate by the Assembly's labor commission, Suira said: "We were more surprised than anyone when we read the news. Our representative did not have any information on this. It is up to the Assembly's labor commission to clarify the information."

Asked whether the Conato had any document containing the labor code amendments, she said: "We have had for some time a document that proposes the amendment of 25 labor code articles. We are considering this document. We can say, however, that we don't agree to amend any of the articles mentioned therein."

The Points

1. The national government should convoke in 15 days all civic and productive forces of the country to appoint a national commission. This commission would draft a national development plan based on the documents drafted by the Conato, the Catholic Church, business associations, and the central government.

2. The national government should pledge to lower, beginning 1 July 1985, the electric energy rates by 30 percent for family consumption and by 40 percent for commercial and industrial consumption. In addition, the government should pledge to lower by 30 percent the family water rate.

3. The national government should suspend, beginning with the next national budget approved by the Legislative Assembly, the foreign debt payments to the World Bank and the IMF and declare a moratorium until the year 2000.

4. The national government should freeze the prices of basic articles as of 1 July 1985. This measure should last 2 years.

5. The national government should pledge not to amend the current labor code because this code is not responsible for the country's economic crisis.

6. The national government should pledge not to amend or repeal Law 413 in force in the country because any change in this law increased the cost of living for Panamanians.

7. The national government should pledge to repeal the Treasury Ministry's decree that raised the import tariff, because the higher tariff increases the costs of manufactured products in our country.

8. As of 1 July 1985, the national government should pledge not to dismiss public employees because such a measure increases the number of unemployed in our country.

9. As of 1 July 1985, the national government should pledge to return the $13-million collected as the second part of the 13th month payment. In addition, the national government should pledge to deliver to Conato the amount collected as educational insurance, specifically that part related to the education of trade union members.

10. The national government should pledge not to ask the Legislative Assembly for special powers to legislate on matters related to productive forces and the working class, such as Law 413 of the labor code, the family code, the Guayni region, and peasant settlements.

11. The national government should pledge not to draft and present a bill empowering it to make decisions on reverted areas without the knowledge of the Panamanian people.

[Signed] National Council of Workers, Conato

Ardito Barletta Meets Group

PA262018 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Today Panamanian workers reiterated to President Nicolas Ardito Barletta their firm stand against any amendments to the labor code. They threatened to call a strike for an indefinite period beginning 1 July.

Ardito Barletta met a short while ago with a National Council of Organized Workers [Conato] commission after a demonstration for the defense of the labor code ended near the front of the Presidential Palace.

The workers handed Ardito Barletta a document containing their demands and asserted that the labor code is not to blame for the country's economic stagnation. The president told the workers that their basic gains will be respected and hinted that the labor code will be amended.

[Begin recording] I trust the Panamanian workers at all times, as well as the trade unions. I support them firmly and with determination, as I have always done in the past. I have said in the past, and I reassert it now, that the Panamanian workers are a mainstay of Panamanian democracy, peace, and stability. They are a mainstay of our economy. This is what we as members of the government think of workers. That is why I receive you cordially, as usual. Once again, I want to reassure you regarding the stance of this government, the political parties that support our government, the vice presidents, and myself. We support the Panamanian workers' fundamental gains through our labor code. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

MONGE REJECTS ORTEGA'S DEMILITARIZATION PROPOSAL

PA280219 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Report by William Cespedes, at the Cariari Hote, in San Jose, on 27 June -- live]

[Text] Costa Rica has rejected the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the common border with Nicaragua, as proposed by the Nicaraguan president in a note sent to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez. During an impromptu press conference here, at the Cariari Hotel, following the first national congress of business managers, Monge said that Cost Rica was demilitarized 30 years ago not only on the border with Nicaragua but throughout the country. The president said: We reject Nicaragua's persistent charges that Costa Rica or its authorities are collaborating with the rebel groups who are struggling against the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua.

In addition, he reminded Ortega Saavedra that given the Sandinist government's repeated accusations, Costa Rica has agreed and asked that an OAS or Contadora Group investigation and observation commission be sent. He added that one of these commissions has already come to Costa Rica to supervise the border zone and was unable to prove any of the Sandinist regime's accusations.

Monge Alvarez said that, as an act of good faith, we agreed that a commission should come and not only inspect Costa Rica territory but the Nicaraguan side as well, to ascertain if rebel groups were operating on the southern border of Nicaragua. On this, the president added:

[Begin recording] I say to Commander Ortega Saavedra that Costa Rica was demilitarized more than 30 years ago, not only on the border but throughout the country. That is the first point I want to state emphatically. We again reject the Nicaraguan Government's persistence in saying that we tolerate, abet, or -- what is even worse -- that our authorities support the armed activities against Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory.

You are witnesses that we are doing everything possible to prevent our territory from being used for armed actions against the government in Managua. I remind Commander Ortega Saavedra that, given these repeated accusations, which are groundless and have never been proved, we have said that we accept the international supervision of the OAS or the Contadora Group. On one occasion we even sent for a commission to verify that these accusations were absolutely groundless. We even said that the commission could be permanently installed in our country. Due to reasons that I shall not comment on, our request was not favorably accepted. However, trying to show our good faith, the sincerity of our position, and our neutrality concerning armed conflicts, we again assert that we agree to an international supervisory commission, and we agree that the commission's supervision should not be restricted to the border zone with Nicaragua; instead, it may include all of our two territories. [end recording]

President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez also said that if Nicaragua unilaterally establishes a demilitarized zone in its territory, Costa Rica would have the right to lodge a protest at the OAS if the establishment of that demilitarized zone with armed groups from other countries' armies represents a danger to Costa Rica and its population. He pointed out that Costa Rica's disarmament was unilateral, but it did not and does not represent a danger to Nicaragua.

In addition, Monge was asked about the statements issued by former President Jose Figueres in Panama, which express total opposition to the Costa Rican Government's foreign policy. Since former President Jose Figueres is Costa Rica's ambassador at large, President Monge was asked if some kind of sanction or criticism was necessary against the former Liberation Party Leader. Monge said it is evident that there are some opposing viewpoints between Figueres and the government. He admitted that this is a matter that should be discussed with Figueres, since he works for the Foreign Ministry of the Republic as ambassador at large.

President Monge closed the first national congress of general managers by underscoring the important contributions made by this group of professionals so that the country may continue to carry out its economic and financial plans.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS NICARAGUAN REQUEST TO OAS

PA280248 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0112 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Nicaragua's request to the OAS Permanent Council [to conduct an investigation on the Nicaraguan side of the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border] is an attempt to delay the OAS' investigation of the 31 May border incident requested by Costa Rica, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has said. He said that the fact that the Nicaraguan Government will raise its petition at the OAS on the same day that the special OAS investigating commission will meet to draft its report on the Costa Rican incidents is indicative of the Nicaraguan Government's intentions. He called attention to the fact that Nicaragua did not issue its request when the incident was discussed by the OAS Permanent Council nor when the OAS investigating commission heard the viewpoints of Nicaraguan officials in Liberia.

The foreign minister said that the Nicaraguan Government's request will be a new task that the OAS investigating commission will have to undertake. He added that the Costa Rican Government has no objection to the OAS investigating commission's acceptance of this new mission so long as matters are dealt with in order and that the commission turns in its report on the Las Crucitas incident first for review by the OAS Permanent Council. Gutierrez stated that the Nicaraguan request is a good sign, because while only 3 weeks ago it had called Costa Rica's request for an OAS investigation a "low blow" against the Contadora Group, now it is asking the OAS to conduct another investigation. He recalled that Costa Rica showed its support for the Contadora Group at the OAS and at the Contadora Group's meeting in Panama, while Nicaragua paralyzed the Group's work at that meeting and attempted to halt the OAS investigation. He said that now Nicaragua is asking the OAS to expand its investigation.

This 360-degree shift in attitude proves that Nicaragua is admitting to having paralyzed the Contadora Group's actions, Carlos Jose Gutierrez said. He said that Nicaragua has distributed a draft resolution at the OAS in Washington that the OAS Permanent Council will discuss tomorrow.

SARAPIQUI RESIDENTS EVACUATED; OFFENSIVE FEARED

PA270032 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Costa Rican Civil Guard Director Colonel Oscar Vidal has reported that Costa Ricans are being evacuated from the areas near the mouth of the Sarapiqui River and temporarily resettled in San Carlos.

This is in response to the continuous clashes that are taking place near the border inside Nicaraguan territory and jeopardizing the safety of Costa Ricans.

[Begin recording] The Sandinist People's Army has intensified its actions against the rebels on the Nicaraguan side of the border at the mouth or in the delta of the Sarapiqui River, where the rebel forces are concentrated. We foresee the outbreak of serious actions. Every time there are attacks on that side of the river, in (Sanwas), the Costa Ricans who live nearby are affected. The Red Cross foresees a large-scale offensive in that area, and thus it is alerting the nearby communities and helping evacutate those families that voluntarily want to abandon the area until the danger subsides. That is the reason for the mobilization of many families, which are leaving the area of conflict. [end recording]

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA PLANTATIONS DESTROYED -- The Narcotics Division has destroyed marijuana plantations worth over 1 billion colones during the past few days in the Limon area. A man whose surname is Ortega is being held in connection with one of the plantations. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 85 PA]

EL SALVADOR

MURDER PROBE OF U.S. AGRICULTURISTS REACTIVATED

HK280328 Hong Kong AFP in English 0240 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, June 27 (AFP) -- The investigation of the murder of two U.S. farm advisers here on January 3, 1981, has been reactivated by new testimony implicating a Salvadoran Army captain and a lieutenant, judicial sources said Thursday. They said the testimony was by Gerald Walker, military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Panama, and his wife, and by a Costa Rican, Carlos Francisco Aguilar. Farm experts Mike Haamer and David Pearlman were killed along with Salvadoran Agrarian Transformation Institute President Rodolfo Viera in a hotel here. Meanwhile, El Salvador's national university issued a statement complaining of a propaganda campaign over a guerrilla attack in a sidewalk cafe here a week ago in which 13 people were killed, including four U.S. marines. The statement accused the U.S. Embassy of taking immediate advantage of the massacre to announce an increase in military aid. The public was being deluged with news photos of the massacre victims to give President Napoleon Duarte an excuse to postpone indefinitely peace negotiations with the leftist insurgents, the university statement asserted. The leftist radio claimed Thursday that two soldiers were killed when a truck was ambushed, and another two killed by mines. The Army announced that two guerrillas were killed 46 kms (28 miles) north of here and that a total of four turned themselves in with their weapons in Usulutan and San Vicente Provinces.

GENERAL BLANDON SAYS GUERRILLAS 'DESPERATE'

PA270013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1758 GMT 25 Jun 85

[By Cristina Hasbun de Merino]

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Adolfo Blandon has asserted that the professionalism achieved by the Armed Forces during past months and the government's efforts to attain peace have provoked the guerrilla forces' "desperation."

During an interview with ACAN-EFE, the military leader said that since mid-1984, the Army has retaken the initiative in the struggle against the rebels, and currently, 90 percent of the military forces are operating in the countryside.

The general explained that at least 15,000 men are constantly being mobilized throughout the national territory in counterinsurgency operations, while the rest remain vigilant at strategic posts, such as the hydroelectric dams, geothermal stations, and communications centers. According to Blandon, the Army's constant pursuit of the guerrilla forces "have made them desperate, so they have decided to return to urban attacks and economic sabotage, given the impossibility that they can win the war militarily." He added that the situation was discovered by the Armed Forces in documents that have been captured from rebels, as well as through statements by several guerrilla commanders who were either captured or turned themselves in voluntarily during the past few months.

Gen Blandon said: "Nevertheless, the main reason for the terrorists' low morale is that they are not supported by the people, who are affected by the attacks on public services." He said that there were approximately 11,000 armed men in the guerrilla ranks late in 1983, but the lastest figures indicate that there are now approximately 6,000, "due to the military operations and the increase in desertions."

Gen Blandon revealed that 1,132 rebels turned themselves in to the Army during 1984, while 342 have deserted so far this year. The military leader explained that the Army lost 154 weapons in clashes during the past few months, but was able to recover 654 during the same period, most of them while dismantling leftist camps.

Other Defense Ministry sources have told ACAN-EFE that the Armed Forces have been using new tactics since last year in their struggle against the rebels, enforcing a plan called "Troops Without Barracks," which consists of attacks by small units and raids into zones controlled by guerrilla forces.

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES GUERRILLA REPORTS

PA262140 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 24 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Combined Army troops ended a military operation in northern Morazan over the weekend, and immediately began a new one south of the Torola River and in northern San Miguel Department, the Armed Forces official spokesman reported. Major Carlos Armando Aviles said he had no information on the number of casualties inflicted on the leftists operating in that part of the country, and did not give any further details on the operation. Some 4,000 Army soldiers, supported by Air Force units, are participating in the action. According to previous reports, the government troops dismantled a guerrilla school near Sabanetas on the Honduran border.

Last week, the clandestine radio station "Venceremos" claimed that the guerrillas brought down a Huey helicopter. However, the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, denied the reports, stating that the aircraft had suffered a mishap when one of its blades hit a tree. In its latest transmission, the rebel station said that during the armed clashes that were part of the military operation, the insurgents inflicted 75 casualties on the Army, including dead and wounded. This was denied by Maj Aviles. "We have had some clashes. However, they (the guerrillas) are avoiding combat," the Army spokesman said. "We are pursuing them right now," he added, referring to the continuation of the military operation, which is now in its second phase south of the Torola River and in northern San Miguel Department.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI COMMENTS ON CIA PRESENCE

PA270039 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] CIA torturers hide themselves behind supposedly civilian and commercial activities. The CIA criminals pose as ministers of various evangelical sects. The CIA murderers operate in the back of the Duarte regime offices, namely, the Defense, Agriculture, Communication, Interior, and Labor Ministries, as well as in the Presidential Palace.

In 1969, the [Uruguayan] National Liberation Front, MLN, commonly referred to as Tupamaros, executed Dan Mitrione, the well-known Yankee torturer and CIA agent, who posed as a harmless agricultural adviser for the Uruguayan dictatorship.

CIA terrorists pose in El Salvador as businessmen, computer technicians, travel agents, ministers, and agricultural technicians. Napoleon Duarte and the high command are familiar with the CIA's dirty work in our country. This is why we are determined to take the war wherever it is necessary and with the necessary [word indistinct] to put an end to the high command's peace of opulence and degeneration, as well as the peace of the Yankee advisers, the oligarchs, the murderer pilots, the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, and the Christian Democratic officials. Yankee aggressor, your grave will be El Salvador.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS GUERRILLA VICTORIES

PA262316 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Here are our reports on our revolutionary victories. Pay close attention. Here is our first report: The helicopter carrying Colonel Miguel Antonio Mendez has been seriously damaged. Pay close attention. FMLN units opened fire on the helicopter carrying Col Miguel Antonio Mendez, the eastern zone's military chief. The attack took place at 1300 on Sunday in San Miguel Department's northern area. Upon being seriously damaged by guerrilla units, the U.S.-made helicopter carrying Mendez had to make a forced landing in the Sesori area, which is also located in northern San Miguel Department.

Here is the report we received from that zone: At 1300, on Sunday, several helicopters of the dictatorship were transporting troops. During that action, at 1300, anti-aircraft fire from guerrilla units belonging to the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade seriously damaged the helicopter carrying 3d Infantry Brigade chief Col Mendez. After spending a great deal of time cooped up in his office at 3d Infantry Brigade headquarters, Mendez dared to go on a helicopter ride and almost met the same fate as Colonel Domingo Monterrosa. Col Mendez was supervising the airborne transfer of Arce Battalion troops into San Miguel Department's northern zone, when our revolutionary fire gave Col Dolly [Munequita] Mendez a good scare.

Pay close attention. Radio Venceremos is broadcasting information on the new blows against the battalions of the dictatorship. We have learned that the puppet Army began a military operation in Guazapa, which has already cost it many casualties, both dead and wounded. The first reports of blows against the operations of the dictatorship in the Guazapa area are as follows:

On 20 June, during clashes with us in (Llano El Rancho) canton, the murderous Atlacatl Battalion sustained two casualties including an NCO. As our people know, this battalion massacred 1,000 peasants in (Los Dos Cerros) area in December 1981.

Now here is another report from southern Guazapa. Attention. On 21 June during clashes in Milingo, Calle Nueva, Los Platanares cantons and elsewhere, the puppet Army sustained nine casualties. Also on 21 June, there was a clash in Calle Nueva in which the puppet Army's troop sustained 15 casualties, both dead and wounded. We report that one of our fighters died heroically and another companero was wounded.

Here are more reports on attacks on an enemy operation in Guazapa. On 21 June, during a clash in the (Chanceto) canton, the archcriminal and misnamed Atlacatl Battalion sustained two casualties. We have just received a report from Guazapa stating that after 3 days of fierce fighting, we have inflicted 28 casualties on the [Colonel Adolfo Onecifero] Blandon's troops, that is, 28 casualties inflicted on the imperialist's puppet troops. We send our revolutionary salute to our forces in Guazapa. Keep blocking the U.S. imperialist's plans in Guazapa!

As we were reporting about our blows to the enemy operation in Guazapa, we received a detailed report on the failed operation that took place in the country's northeastern sector. The operation, which the dictatorship began on 14 June, consisted of transferring the Arce Battalion by air to the northeast of the town of Perquin by flying over (Rancho Quemado). Almost the entire Air Force participated in this operation: 21 helicopters conducted approximately 90 flights, backed by 11 planes, including A-37, Fouga, (Hurricane), C-47 planes and 02 light aircraft. During the operation these aircraft shelled various areas in Morazan's northern zone for approximately 7 hours from 0700 to 1400. The forces participating in this failed operation were: Arce, Ponce, Morazan, Lenca, Cacahuatique, Conchagua Battalions, and a unit belonging to the Leon Battalion. In sum, seven battalions moved along different points. The operation lasted from 14-23 June, a total of 9 days, during which the enemy massively employed 105-mm artillery and air bombings. Moreover, the troops launched hundreds of 10-mm rockets, air-to-ground rockets, and 250-lb bombs. The results of this failed operation in the northeastern zone were: We downed one U.S.-made helicopter and damaged another during the disembarkation operation. Throughout the 9 days of the operawe inflicted 76 casualties, in both dead and wounded, on the different battalions. In Osicala we captured from the Army's troops [words indistinct] artillery, one M-60 machine gun, 1,000 5.56-caliber cartridges, and other materiel.

We report that six companeros died heroically in combat, and four received minor injuries. The wounded companeros did not require hospitalization.

The operation, which cost millions and involved the massive use of troops and war materiel, achieved nothing. The enemy operation in the country's northeastern zones was a total failure. Our people have named this operation in honor of Col Mendes, calling it the "Idiot One Operation."

WRECKAGE OF HELICOPTER REPORTEDLY FOUND

PA270225 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Attention: We wish to report that the puppet Army military operation in Morazan Department has been a total disaster. We have confirmed reports of another helicopter shot down during the disastrous military operation in Morazan. Our guerrilla units, combing the northern zone of Morazan where the puppet Army is conducting a military operation, found the wreckage of the U.S.-made H1UH helicopter, which we reported as damaged. It is the same helicopter that was used on 14 June in the landing of airborne troops in Rancha Quemado. This helicopter was hit by one of our 90-mm cannons, but managed to leave the zone.

The wreckage of the helicopter was found in Nahuaterique, northeast of Perquin.

So, we are in a position to report that we have in our hands what is left of the aforementioned helicopter, which the puppet Army apparently tried, but failed, to salvage, in order to conceal the truth. Therefore, we can say that instead of one, we shot down two helicopters, which increases the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy, namely, the crew members of a helicopter of the genocidal Air Force.

We repeat once more that the military operation in Morazan has been a disaster. This opinion is also sustained by U.S. military advisers. This explains Colonel Miguel A. Mendez' absolute refusal to allow reporters to visit northern Morazan. He is trying by all means to conceal the military disaster, which in just 1 week has cost the puppet Army two helicopters and more than 66 casualties.

We would like to hear what Col Mendez has to say about this disastrous military operation. We dare him to deny our report about the two helicopters shot down in Morazan, now that we have in our hands what is left of the helicopter we shot down, which we had reported as damaged. As we reported a week ago, the other helicopter we shot down in Rancho Quemado was salvaged by another helicopter brought from Honduras. Now that we have found the wreckage of the other U.S.-made helicopter, we can confirm to our people that the enemy's military operation in northeastern Morazan Department has been a disaster, and we would like to hear what Col Mendez has to say about this.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA RECEIVES SOCIOECONOMIC RECOMMENDATIONS

PA270157 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the head of state, General Oscar Mejia Victores, visited the Bank of Guatemala and received a detailed report on the recommendations to resolve the nation's economic and social crisis presented by the technical commission for national dialogue.

Finance Minister Armando Gonzalez Campos, who acted as the commission's coordinator, presented the written report to the head of state, noting that it was the result of several weeks of work and was a most profitable effort for the benefit of the people.

During the ceremony and after receiving the document, General Mejia Victores said that Guatemala had set an example for the world with the creation of a government advisory commission to analyze the national problems with input from various sectors.

[Begin recording] Gentlemen, representatives of the national life in this great national dialogue. As head of state, I feel most satisfied with the work you have done. I am aware that some days you worked 12 and more hours, for which the people of Guatemala will show their gratitude in one way or another. I believe no other country has witnessed such a great effort by its people to help their country out of a crisis. We trust in God that we will come out ahead so your work will not have been in vain. Despite any differences you may have had, you have reached a consensus which I believe is the consensus of the nation and which requires everyone's cooperation to forge ahead.

I promise you that your recommendations will be studied. I believe we shall all be satisfied with your earnest work and that soon we will stabilize the nation's economy so that the next constitutional government may have a better future, without the crisis we had to face. I personally thank all who participated in this work. [end recording]

At a press conference following receipt of the recommendations, Mejia Victores announced the signing today of the decree reducing the government budget for the rest of the year.

[Begin recording] The reductions will be gradual, and some of them will enter into effect tomorrow. I have already signed the decree on fiscal matters, and it will enter into effect once it is published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. Thus, we already have started to put some of the recommendations into effect. The others will be in effect within the next 6 days. [end recording]

Concerning last night's meeting with the military commanders, Mejia Victores said its purpose was to hear a talk offered by [word indistinct] and the Central American Institute of Business Administration [INCAE] on the socioeconomic problems of some areas of the country.

The technical commission of the national dialogue divided the recommendations presented to the head of state today into six parts: first, fiscal policy measures; second, monetary, exchange, and credit measures; third, exports promotion; fourth, labor policy measures; fifth, comsumer protection policy measures; and sixth, other measures.

Among the fiscal policy measures, the commission recommends an immediate reduction of the government expenditures in the amount of 72 million quetzales, respecting the 1985 budget, affecting the investments budget as little as possible, and promoting the measures recommended by the Finance Ministry.

The proposal would place the execution of the central government expenditures for operations and investments for 1985 at a maximum of 1 billion quetzales. The reduction, however, must not affect basic social services and employment.

STUDENT GROUPS REPORT ABDUCTION OF COLLEAGUE

PA261945 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Paid advertisement issued by the Law Student Association and the Social Student Movement, in Guatemala City in June]

[Text] The Law Student Association and the Social Student Movement announce to the university community and the people of Guatemala that on Friday, 21 June, at approximately 0730 our fellow student Vladimir Amado Hernandez of the School of Economy was abducted by six heavily armed individuals in front of the General Hospital of the Guatemalan Social Security Institute in Zone 9 and taken away in a light blue Datsun, license plate No T-91142.

In view of the above, we demand from government authorities:

1. The immediate release of our fellow student, Vladimir Amado Hernandez, of the School of Economy.

2. If there are charges against him, he should be brought to trial in court immediately.

3. Such actions would confirm that human rights are indeed respected in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA DISCOUNTS NICARAGUA'S INVASION FEARS

LD271653 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Correspondent Hector Arenas dispatch from Madrid Barajas Airport]

[Text] Honduran Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Edgardo Paz Barnica arrived in Madrid a few minutes ago, and he denied that an armed invasion of Nicaragua is being prepared from his country following the fact that Managua's Sandinist government has mobilized its Army and part of its population in the past few hours in view of the possibility of such an invasion backed by the United States. The foreign secretary of Honduras, a country bordering on Nicaragua, had this to say on arrival at Barajas about the possibility of an alleged invasion:

[Begin recording] Since 1982 when I took over at the Honduran Foreign Office when democracy was restored in Honduras, the Nicaraguan Government has been announcing a U.S. invasion of its country. It has announced it in the OAS; it has announced it in the United Nations; it has announced it in Africa; it has announced it in Europe; and it has announced it in Oceania and in every part of the world -- it is coming -- like when a [word indistinct] and believes that the witch is coming to get you and so forth. It is living that thing, that phobia, and yet the invasion does not take place. It seems to me that it is a psychological obsession that has seized the Nicaraguan Government, and they bring it out, or foist it on national and international public opinion when they have times of domestic crisis. The truth is, as I understand it, that there are currently two domestic crises in Nicaragua. One is the armed and political struggle between the opposition and the government in which Nicaraguans fight Nicaraguans on Nicaraguan soil. The other, as far as I have been able to learn, is that there is a struggle for a more radical power in the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [end recording]

The Honduran foreign secretary, who is here to award a decoration to the president of the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute and who will be received by the king and the prime minister, also confided to us here that during a recent meeting with the Honduran President in Washington President Reagan mentioned his favorable impression of his talks in Madrid with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez on the problems in Nicaragua and in Central America in general.

REPORTAGE ON PAZ BARNICA'S MADRID VISIT

For further Madrid coverage of the visit to Spain by Edgardo Paz Barnica, including his meetings with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, see the Spain section of the 28 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SANDINIST RIVER PATROL FIRES ON FISHING BOAT

PA270056 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Report by Guillermo Arias Rodriguez from Choluteca -- recorded]

[Text] A dugout canoe with Honduran fishermen on board was machine-gunned by a Sandinist patrol. We do not know why the civilian or military authorities have not reported on a criminal attack by a patrol boat of the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army, EPS, against two humble Honduran fishermen while they were engaged in their regular fishing activities at the mouth of the San Bernardo River in (La Macigua) municipality, in Honduran territorial waters.

One of the two fishermen is currently being treated by a skilled nurse on the Guapinol Island in Marcovia municipality, since he does not want to be transferred to Choluteca.

The incident occurred on Monday, 17 June. According to information gathered at the site, Honduran citizens Tunez Sevilla Lopez and his companion, whose nickname is (Watts), no one in the sector knows his real name, were quietly engaged in their regular fishing activities at the mouth of the San Bernardo River, in Honduran territorial waters. A Sandinist patrol showed up unexpectedly, and sprayed machine-gun fire at them, forcing them to leave their boat and swim to a nearby swamp. Unfortunately, their legs were seriously cut by sea [word indistinct], a kind of sharp shell, like grass, that clings to the swamp trees.

The crew members of the Sandinist patrol continued harassing them for 2 days, but since they could not find them, they finally left, taking the dugout canoe with them. The canoe belonged to Jose Gil, married to Neida Orellana. The boat runs on a six-cylinder Johnson outboard motor engine. Nearby residents reported that the Honduran Navy patrol boats, known as Piranhas, constantly move through the sector and that when the crews of the Sandinist patrol boats sight Honduran boats they speed off toward Nicaragua. The residents also suspect that Honduran traitors are passing information to the Nicaraguan Army, a suspicion that they are attempting to prove.

The youth Tunez Sevilla Lopez is currently being treated by nurse Antonia Vargas de Galo. There is concern about his condition because his wounds are healing very slowly. It is recalled that they went unattended 4 days, after which Honduran fishermen rescued the men and took them to Guapinol Island, Marcovia municipality. Sevilla Lopez will be sent home after his condition improves.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SWEARS IN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION MEMBERS

PA271843 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1640 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at a ceremony to swear in new members of the National Commission for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights, at the Foreign Ministry in Managua -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...Respect for the human rights of Nicaraguans. This Sandinist people's revolution has been based on the defense of the human rights of Nicaraguans. Human rights are understood as something that goes beyond certain deeds, which have to do with the Nicaraguan people's situation, the right that the Nicaraguan people have to justice and freedom.

We are close to commemorating 6 years of the revolution, and we are still determined to defend these rights of the Nicaraguan people. While Nicaragua raises this banner in favor of the people's human rights, our country has become the victim of a policy and action that we have described as state terrorism by a foreign military power called the United States of America.

At these moments of great tension and conflict in the world, and when the United States claims to be a defender of justice and a leader in the struggle against terrorism, the U.S. attitude becomes completely contradictory when, also in these past few days, the Hague International Court of Justice announced the continuation of the case Nicaragua presented against the United States because of the U.S. aggression.

It is also contradictory when the U.S. representative announced that they will not go to the International Court in September to answer the charges Nicaragua made against the United States because of its state terrorist policy.

Therefore, it is contradictory for a country with a government claiming to be a fighter for democracy and human rights and (?against) terrorism to ignore international law, the International Court jurisdiction. With this, it is affecting not only the human rights of Nicaraguans but international law. The United States is also endangering the security of the world's nations.

Nicaragua has continued to be a victim of this U.S. state terrorism. The U.S. economic measures to strangle the Nicaraguan economy are a terrorist policy that attacks the security of Nicaraguans. It also goes against the international juridical order regulating economic and trade relations among nations.

The U.S. Congress decision, approved under pressure from the U.S. President, to approve millions to continue financing mercenary forces killing Nicaraguans; kidnapping Nicaraguans and foreigners who help our country; destroying schools, health centers, and cooperatives; and affecting production, this action by the U.S. Government, the executive branch, and Congress is another policy or political action that violates international law and defends what we can describe as the institutionalization of terrorism in the world. If the United States can practice terrorism against Nicaragua, it is giving that right to any nation or group in the world to carry out similar actions.

Therefore, we believe that at these moments the United States must set an example that is consistent with the principles it claims to defend. If it claims to be a fighter against terrorism, then it should begin by suspending all terrorist acts against Nicaraguans. If it calls itself respectful of international law, then it must pay attention to the International Court and go there to discuss the problem of the terrorist action against Nicaragua. If it claims to be truly respectful of human rights then it must stop this policy of financing terrorist forces that attack the Nicaraguan people.

Today, as we draw nearer to the sixth anniversary of the revolutionary victory, Nicaragua wants to repeat, once more, that it respects human rights.

The Nicaraguan Government also wants to ratify, once again, its willingness to listen to all criticism that will be and must be made in this respect in order to find a way to overcome the human rights problems that we may still have in this country.

We feel proud that this human rights commission is made up of Nicaraguans who, filled with the best goodwill, will have to fulfill a duty that is very complex because of the fact that our country is affected by foreign aggression and war and has been forced to implement special measures. In this context there are also abuses and measures that are not being applied consistently. This is precisely where the commission can play an important role to help the Nicaraguan people and the overnment in the defense of human rights.

On behalf of our free fatherland, on behalf of our heroes and martyrs who died in the struggle for liberation, on behalf of our people, creators of our victory, do you promise to fulfill the duties of the post you have been appointed to with the understanding that your work will be carried out to serve the interests of Nicaragua and its people? [Commission members reply: "Yes"] If you do so, let free Nicaragua and its people recognize it. If not, let them demand this of you. Thank you.

D'ESCOTO NOTE TO SHULTZ ON KIDNAPPED GERMAN

PA271648 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1616 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Note addressed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman; no date given -- read by reporter Alfonso Amera Sanchez at the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] A group of mercenaries kidnapped Regina Schmemann Krauss, an FRG cooperative worker, in Special Region 1, northern Zelaya, on 14 June. She was involved in support tasks in the Northeast Forestry Project for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people. Since she was kidnapped by mercenary groups at the service of the U.S. Government, the Nicaraguan Government holds the U.S. Administration directly responsible for any physical or psychological damage done to this kidnapped German citizen. These mercenary groups, directed by the CIA, have been carrying out terrorist actions against the civilian population, including the murder of civilians, including children, the destruction of economic installations, and the systematic practice of kidnapping and tortures.

I do not want to fail to point out to you that the mercenary leaders who kidnapped Schmemann are the same ones who directed the burning of the (Toapi) pump which supplied potable water to Puerto Cabezas residents. These same terrorists participated in an ambush in Puerto Sisin in which Jorge Canales Colindres, a forestry expert, was kidnapped.

In view of these incidents, the Nicaraguan Government vigorously demands the immediate release of Schmemann Krauss. The mercenary group holding her is demanding that Nicaragua meet certain conditions in exchange for her release. The Nicaraguan Government cannot meet these demands because of matters of principle, particularly because of our categorical rejection of any kind of terrorist act, including this most serious expression, which is that of state terrorism practiced by governments that approve public funds of terrorist and mercenary groups.

Nicaragua also demands the release of all Nicaraguans kidnapped by the mercenary forces organized and directed by the U.S. Government.

RAMIREZ BACKS CONTADORA, NEGOTIATED SOLUTIONS

PA262236 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Report by Leopoldo Almengor of Panama's Radio Nacional on press conference held by Vice President Sergio Ramirez in Panama City; date not given; passages within quotation marks recorded -- live or recorded]

[Text] In an attempt to revive the process of negotiation in the troubled Central American region, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado has met with Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Ramirez said the following in regard to the dialogue with the Panamanian president:

"This morning the president of Panama and I broadly discussed the situation in Central America, the new sources of tension that have been introduced in the wake of the economic embargo decreed by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua, the approval of additional funds by the U.S. Congress to finance the mercenary forces attacking Nicaragua, the dangerous movements, the recent U.S. policy in regard to this region and how the Contadora Group can creatively and dynamically help enhance the prospects of peace in Central America.

"I officially told him on behalf of my government that today, more than ever, Nicaragua feels that the Contadora Group is bound to play a crucial role in the achievement of peace in Central America. Also, we wish to give lie to and discourage those who predict the Contadora Group's collapse. On the contrary, we think that now, more than ever, the Contadora Group is destined to play a momentous peacekeeping role in Central America. We regard it as a Latin American group that epitomizes Latin America's independence of views on world affairs and feels that it can provide this concrete response."

Ramirez said the following in regard to the talks at Manzanillo:

"This is very simple. Without Manzanillo, the likelihood of a direct military confrontation, or of a direct U.S. aggression against Nicaragua becomes more imminent. Since we are confident that, in the last analysis, the Central American problem, and that of Nicaragua, can and should end with a negotiated solution, we cannot renounce [word indistinct] a negotiated solution and agree that the only thing left would be to wait for the occupation troops to try to land in Nicaragua and then to engage in a bloody, protracted war to again dislodge those troops from our country.

"We do not seek such a situation. We do not want militarly intervention by the U.S. Government. Instead, we want a negotiated solution, and we feel that the bases for such a negotiation can be laid in this bilateral dialogue at Manzanillo."

Regarding the situation faced by the Nicaraguan Government with regard to Honduras, Ramirez said the following: "The problem in this case involves two extremes. First, there is an extremely large U.S. presence in Honduras. This has been the case since 1981 and the construction of military airports in Honduras, the establishment of training schools, the installation of bases for naval operations, the actual introduction of U.S. forces, the continued military exercises [words indistinct] the U.S. soldiers involved in these maneuvers set the appropriate stage for a direct military intervention in Nicaragua.

"This burden on Honduras, which is as weak and poor a country as Nicaragua, is an exaggerated burden, the same way that the burden of the aggression against my homeland is exaggerated. We must not fail to confront this very dramatically. The U.S. military presence is a true distortion of the reality of these countries and produces negative effects on the social, political, and economic lives of the Central American countries.

"Secondly, the mere presence of the counterrevolutionary forces, who have their rearguard in Honduras, who have their camps and bases in Honduras, as well as in Costa Rica, has been imposed on these countries. These countries have been forced to play the role of rearguard for the counterrevolutionary forces. Therefore, we cannot say that these countries are responsible for this situation but that a superior force obliges them to act this way.

"That is why obstacles have been set thus far to a bilateral understanding between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. What is the reason for the reluctance to accept, for instance, the establishment of demilitarized zones along the two frontiers? Who would be harmed by this action? Wouldn't this action bring stability into relations between Nicaragua and its neighbors? Wouldn't it be a logical step to establish sufficient control mechanisms on both borders to prevent situations of military confrontation at these borders?

"The response is logical. We are fighting a border war, precisely because these countries (?have been forced to act as rearguard) of counternevolutionaries. Otherwise one could ask: Why isn't this war being waged in central Nicaragua?

"That would be most logical. If the power of the revolution is to be challenged, if the stability of the revolutionary government is to be undermined, then this war should be taking place at the population centers and not at the borders.

"The only reason for the tension at the borders is that the war is taking place at the borders because the rearguard of those forces is in other countries. There is no logic in a war at the borders except for the fact that they have sanctuaries across the border. We want to put an end to this situation, and that is why we are seriously proposing the establishment of demilitarized zones under international control."

These statements were made by the vice president during a news conference.

TALAVERA ON DEMILITARIZED ZONE WITH COSTA RICA

PA271811 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera said yesterday that a demilitarized zone in the region bordering Costa Rica could be established within the framework of the Contadora Group.

[Begin recording] [Talavera] We believe that the proposal made today is an effort that the international community should weigh because of its great importance. It represents a specific Nicaraguan contribution to the search for political and peaceful solutions to the crisis in the region. This proposal is an effort aimed at eliminating the pretext being fabricated by the current U.S. Administration. This administration is trying to present us before the international community as an aggressor acting against a country like Costa Rica, which has a democratic tradition, a country that supposedly does not have defensive military forces, although we believe that this supposition is not as valid now as it was some years ago, since the U.S. position and the U.S. Administration's policy has prompted the Costa Rican Government to commit itself to a military development out of line with Costa Rican history and democracy.

We believe that the proposal for a unilateral demilitarized zone clearly demonstrates that the Nicaraguan people and government have never thought about attacking the Costa Rican people or territory. Our main aspiration is to consolidate our revolutionary process, to defend our territorial integrity, and sovereignty, and to increasingly reject the mercenary invasion that the Reagan administration has been organizing from neighboring countries.

[Reporter] Could it be that by inviting in the OAS, this organization could substitute for the Contadora Group?

[Talavera] No, these are two different things that should not be confused. On one hand there is yesterday's message to the OAS, which proposed a commission with members from the four Contadora Group countries, asking that the commission visit Nicaraguan territory to obtain information about the 31 May incident. Now there is a new proposal calling for a demilitarized and neutral area, and we do not discard the possibility that this could be produced within the framework of the Contadora Group: We have not discarded the possibility of a Contadora Group country forming part of this multinational force of international observers who would help us prove our defensive military doctrine and our peace policy.

[Reporter] Could Costa Rica and Nicaragua sign specific agreements following an inspection to establish a demilitarized zone?

[Talavera] This has always been our aspiration, desire, and demand, and it will always be that way. This is what we would like to achieve with the Costa Rican Government and social and political sectors. [end recording]

Talavera said that for the purpose of removing the Somozist mercenaries who are endangering Costa Rica's neutrality, Nicaragua will propose that the military commanders of the border areas work in coordination to disarm the counterrevolutionary forces.

[Begin recording] [Talavera] If Costa Rica wants to be consistent and commit itself to implement a truthful and effective neutrality, we would be willing to immediately present to Costa Rica a proposal that the military commanders of the border areas work in coordination, in terms of intelligence information, to disarm the mercenary forces in the border area. We have always passed military intelligence information to the Costa Rican Government, but, unfortunately, the Costa Rican Government does not act according to its neutrality proclamation by disarming the mercenaries and removing them from the border area. We are hereby offering effective coordiantion if Costa Rica ratifies its decision to maintain its neutrality.

[Reporter] What is the level of relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica at this moment?

[Talavera] We maintain normal diplomatic relations with Costa Rica. These relations are obviously affected by border tension. We believe there must always be cordial and fraternal relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. This is the way it must be among Central American states, and this is the way it has been throughout history. For this reason we view the tension in Costa Rican-Nicaraguan relations as something artificially created by the United States through the mercenaries' presence.

Neither our people nor our Government have had any kind of problem with the Costa Rican people or government. We realize there can be political and ideological differences between two nations that have different histories and that seek solutions to their problems from different angles, but we believe this should not be a source of contradictions or tension. [end recording]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR, EAST EUROPEAN VISIT

PA270102 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Jun 85 p 8

[Excerpt] At the head of a delegation of parliamentarians, Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, first secretary of the National Assembly, left yesterday to learn about socialist countries' constitutional experience.

Solis, who is one of the 22 members of the National Assembly commission in charge of drafting Nicaragua's constitution, will visit the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, and the GDR.

Before leaving, Solis said that in addition to his visit to socialist countries, other delegations will visit Eastern Europe and Latin America for the same purpose.

The delegation is made up of Alan Zambrano of the Communist Party of Nicaragua; Domingo Sanchez of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Cesar Augusto Castigan of the Democratic Conservative Party; Solis, who represents the FSLN; and members of the Assembly's legal advisers. The ambassadors of the aforementioned countries bid farewell to the delegation.

NUNEZ MEETS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

PA271528 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Jun 85 p 12

[Text] A delegation of the European Parliament's Socialist Group met yesterday with Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the National Assembly. Nunez offered every means to expand their knowledge on the situation of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

"We want the European Parliament to be kept well-informed and, regardless of any party, for its concern for the region to prevail," Nunez said. Regarding the country's efforts to develop and advance in the process to institutionalize the revolution, Nunez said that there is more than a war under way in Nicaragua.

The agenda of the delegation, which will stay in the country from 25 to 27 June, includes meetings with leaders of the human rights organizations. The members of the delegation will also meet with President Daniel Ortega, Interior Minister Tomas Borge, and Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga. They will also visit resettlements of the Region 6.

The delegation is made up of Alf Thomas (Labor Party, United Kingdom); Heinke Salich (Social Democratic Party, the FRG); Davis Morris (Labor Party, United Kingdom); Ien Van Den Heuvel (Labor Party, the Netherlands); Jannis Sakellaricu (Social Democratic Party, the FRG); and Dick Toornstra (member of the Secretariat of the Parliament's Socialist Group).

BORGE URGES SUPPORT FOR INDIAN RESETTLEMENT PLAN

PA262339 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Yesterday, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez made an urgent appeal to nongovernmental organizations in the world to support the transfer of the Indian communities in northern Zelaya back to the Coco River, a project that is about to start.

We want to ask you to join us in our effort to meet the needs of the Indians who wish to return to their original homes, Commander Borge said at a meeting with representatives of nongovernmental organizations in Nicaragua.

Commander Borge asked the nongovernmental organizations to show the same enthusiasm that they showed when the Indian communities were moved from the Coco River in 1982 to safer locations because of counterrevolutionary activities. He added that he hopes that the representatives of the organizations will inform their respective governments and peoples of the efforts being made by the Nicaraguan Government to relocate the Nicaraguan Indians to the northern Atlantic coast region.

The Nicaraguan Government will invest approximately 300 million cordobas in food supplies for the Miskito Indians of the Atlantic coast region who will return to their original homes. Commander Borge, during his appeal to nongovernmental representatives in Nicaragua, said that the transfer plans prepared by the government encompass the areas of health, education, culture, and sports. The first phase of this plan will conclude in December. Borge said that some of the 8,000 Miskitos who settled in [words indistinct] are now returning to the Coco River area following the government announcement of its decision to encourage their return to their homes.

As for the defense of the Indians during the transfer, Commander Borge said that the Indians themselves will take care of that.

Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge said that talks have started with the leader of the Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas [Misura] organization and thus a cease-fire has been achieved in the northern Zelaya region. Borge, who is also president of the National Commission for Autonomy for the Atlantic Coast, reiterated the Nicaraguan Government's desire to continue the talks with Brooklyn Rivera, leader of the Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata], in order to reach a peace agreement.

[Begin recording] We reiterate our willingness to hold talks with the leaders and chiefs of Indian rebel organizations. Our talks with Misurasata leader Brooklyn Rivera were widely publicized. We have invited Brooklyn Rivera, through the World Council of Indigenous Peoples [WCIP], to continue the talks here in Managua, strictly for practical reasons. Although it was suggested at the WCIP that the talks be continued in Canada or Sweden, at the level of a member of the National Directorate, we explained to our friends at the WCIP and to Brooklyn Rivera that for security reasons, it was very troublesome for a member of the National Directorate to travel to Canada or Sweden, because it is logically necessary to set up the protection mechanism.

We continue to be in favor of talks, even though we were informed yesterday that an agreement to unite has been signed by Misurasata and Misura representatives, excluding Steadman Fagoth.

We think that it is objectively possible, at least we are so inclined, to continue the peace talks with Brooklyn Rivera and the new Misura leaders, if they deem it convenient. We have the best intentions in this regard. [end recording]

PASTORA PROPOSES ANTI-SANDINIST UNITY

PA260039 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2251 GMT 25 Jun 85

[By Ana Zunzarren]

[Text] Washington, 25 Jun (EFE) -- Today Eden Pastora, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, proposed to all democratic, political, and military factions without exception, to unite for more power in the struggle against the communist National Directorate of Managua.

In a communique released today in Washington, Commander Cero of the Sandinist revolution and currently the only anti-Sandinist leader excluded from the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, said that now that the U.S. Congress has approved support for those struggling for a free Nicaragua, we have the historical opportunity to unite.

Only a union will allow us to win the war against communism, the rebel leader said, who during the past 3 years was opposed to the unification of the counterrevolutionary factions.

During that time, Pastora demanded a purge of the followers of dictator Anastasio Somoza, who are fighting in the ranks of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, beginning with Enrique Bermudez, FDN's military chief and a former officer of the Somozist National Guard.

Alfonso Robelo, founder of UNO with Adolfo Calero and Arturo Cruz, announced in Washington his refusal to dismiss Bermudez, and referred to join the coalition as a democratic organization, without links to the Somozist past.

Pastora's proposal was submitted after his visit to the United States to request part of the U.S. aid approved for the counterrevolutionaries from U.S. congressmen.

Pastora, whose forces are fighting in southern Nicaragua, said he had 10,000 men, 7,000 of which are armed, but who currently do not have any ammunition, weapons or even boots, and he promised to distribute the aid that the United States has given in medication, food and clothing, among the 100,000 Nicaraguans freed by his troops.

According to reliable sources, ARDE received economic support from the CIA from October 1983 to February 1984, but it was suspended because Pastora refused to join the FDN, which is operating in northern Nicaragua.

Pastora's representatives in Washington said that his appeal also incldes Asla [word meaning "union" in Miskito dialect], a commission which comprises the ethnic groups Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura]. Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] and Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity-Southern Indigenous Creole Communities [Misurasata-Sicc], which are fighting in the Atlantic coast against the government of Managua.

Pastora siad that he was not invited to join the UNO, which was founded on 12 June in San Salvador.

Alfonso Robelo explained Pastora's absence by saying that it was impossible to talk to him, despite the fact, Robelo added, that he should have been UNO's main leader.

Pastora and Robelo, friends from childhood, fought together against Somoza's regime and they were together with the Sandinists at the beginning of the revolution.

Later, they both were members of ARDE, until a year ago when Robelo went over to the FDN.

He is my great friend, Robelo recently said about Pastora, but he is as unstable as he is charismatic, he is as domineering and egocentric as he is brave, he is a man of action that does not know where he is going nor what he wants, and the hat is too big for his head.

COMMUNITY DOCTORS SEND CASTRO LETTER OF SUPPORT

FL271800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The 84 medical professionals who are part of the community doctors' program of the Havana municipalities of Diez de Octubre, Guanabacoa, and Cotorro have sent an open letter to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The document was approved by a doctors meeting on the occasion of the first provincial scientific meeting of community doctors. In its final paragraph the letter says: You can count on us for any task as community doctors, soldiers, or internationalists.

In the letter, the doctors also say their work can improve without enriching themselves and also state: We want to put on record the firm willingness to continue improving our work knowing that the community doctor concept will not only contribute in providing services to the people but it will make our country a medical power.

CASTRO TO RECEIVE AWARD FROM BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

FL280043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] La Paz -- Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, will receive the highest grade of the Health Order from the Bolivian Government in recognition of the cooperation given to that country. The decision made by President Hernan Siles Zuazo's administration was approved in a supreme decree, which states that the Cuban leader will receive the highest grade of the Health Order, that of Grand Officer.

MONTANE MEETS WITH LEBANON'S SYRIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

FL271430 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Alternate Politburo member Jesus Montane has met with In'am Ra'd, former leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Lebanon, who is paying a friendly visit to Cuba. The two leaders discussed the international situation, especially the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East, as well as the Latin American and Caribbean countries struggle for their economic and social independence.

VEIGA MEETS WITH MEXICAN TRADE UNION LEADERS

FL261345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] In Mexico, Roberto Veiga, alternate Politburo member and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), has met with Fidel Velazquez, top leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers. During the meeting, common problems affecting workers were discussed. Veiga commented on the preparations being made for the Latin American and Caribbean workers union conference to be held from 15-17 July in Havana.

Velazquez expressed his intention of supporting the Cuban initiative and stressed that the Mexican workers union organization will be represented at the conference by a high-level delegation.

Veiga also met with Alberto Juarez Blanca, Mexico's Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants leader, who also said he plans to support the CTC's initiative.

Further Meetings

FL280058 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City -- A delegation of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], which led by Secretary General Roberto Veiga is currently in the Mexican capital, has met with members of the Executive Committee of Mexico's Revolutionary Labor Confederation [COR]. During the meeting, Veiga fraternally invited the COR Executive Committee members to participate in the forthcoming hemispheric trade union conference that will be held in Cuba to discuss the foreign debt problem.

Today the CTC delegation is slated to meet with representatives of several other Mexican trade unions. Veiga will also hold a press conference for national and foreign correspondents.

HAVANA RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. HOSTAGE CRISIS

PA280253 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 85

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The alleged crisis of the U.S. hostages, who were traveling on a TWA plane that is now at Beirut Airport, has become another headache for the U.S. Government, which, 13 days after the plane was hijacked, sees no solution to the problem. President Ronald Reagan had to postpone his vacation planned for this weekend and stay at the White House instead. The U.S. Government, in an open threat to Lebanon and with its characteristic arrogance, is considering imposing a naval blockade and a trade embargo on this Arab country.

The hijackers, who on Friday, 14 June, hijacked the plane scheduled to fly from Athens to Rome, are insisting that Isreal release more than 700 Lebanese, the majority of whom are Shi'ites, being held in a Zionist prison. The Shi'ite command is also demanding the withdrawal of Israel form southern Lebanon and the disbanding of the Southern Liberation Army, which is financed and controlled by the Zionists. In view of the U.S. Government's decision to send a powerful naval force to the coast of Lebanon to try to intimidate the TWA hijackers, the hijackers have made the additional demand that the United States withdraw its battleships from Lebanese waters, a condition which much be met before any negotiations regarding the hostages can continue.

It is worth mentioning that in a similar incident which took place in 1979 in Iran, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter ordered a military action to try to rescue a group of 52 U.S. citizens held by Iranian students, who were demanding the extradition of the former shah of Iran. This abortive operation cost the Carter administration the lives of eight soldiers and $45 million.

The Shi'ite command which is holding the U.S. citizens in Beirut is demanding that the Reagan administration ask Israel to release the prisoners, but the U.S. Government has refused to make public statements concerning the matter or to make an official petition to Tel Aviv, even though several Zionist leaders have said that they will not do anything until the U.S. Government asks Israel to release the Lebanese prisoners.

The hijacking of the TWA plane has become a cause of the Shi'ite Amal Movement, and its leader Nabih Berri has assumed the role of mediator between the hijackers and the U.S. Government. He recently disclosed that the U.S. hostages were taken to different parts of Beirut to stave off any military rescue attempt. He also said that the hostages are in good health and are being treated properly.

Meanwhile, Ronald Reagan has not discarded the possibility of a military action to rescue the hostages, instead of coming up with a peaceful solution to the crisis. In an interview carried by CBS Television Network, John Testrake, pilot of the hijacked airliner, speaking from the plane's cockpit, urged the U.S. Government to give up any plan for a military action because the hostages would all be killed.

The tension to which more than three dozen U.S. citizens are being subjected in Lebanon is the result of the Israeli aggression against this Arab country and U.S. meddling in Middle East affairs. Violence brings more violence. There is a Spanish saying which goes: He who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

COMMENTARY VIEWS JAMAICAN GENERAL STRIKE

FL271350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 27 Jun 85

[FAR and Interior Ministry political information program commentary]

[Text] The image of democracy and stability that Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has been trying to project has fallen down like a house of cards. A general strike has been in effect in Jamaica since Monday, called by the six principal labor unions of this English-speaking Caribbean country to protest the economic and social cataclysm affecting the Jamaican working class. This strike is the first general strike in Jamaica in the past 47 years and should have ended yesterday, Wednesday.

During the first hours of the strike, Seaga's police shot two demonstrators to death in the very center of Kingston, apparently as a warning to the strikers. Not even this brutal show of force was capable of cooling the ardor of the hungry and downtrodden of Jamaica. The strike is still continuing today in view of the disdain with which the prime minister has received the requests of the organizers of and participants in the strike.

Seaga was in Washington when the general strike began, and visits that capital with a notable frequency. In the inner circles of imperialism, Seaga is considered a democrat and faithful friend of the United States. And this is understandable: Seaga has not only prepared the way so U.S. transnationals can consolidate their position in Jamaica; he has also accepted the draconian measures of the IMF. While Washington's support has been ratified, during the process Seaga has come to be detested by the Jamaicans, according to the most recent public opinion polls held on that island. At no time in the past 47 years have so many Jamaicans been so hungry, there has never been so much unemployment in this island nation, and the economy has never deteriorated to such an extent.

A strike demonstration has been announced for Kingston today and it is feared that the occasion may be used as a pretext for another show of force against those who demand their right to life.

LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT ANALYZES FOREIGN DEBT

PA271354 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 26 Jun 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] During the 2-day meeting of the Latin American Parliament last week in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, special emphasis was placed on the urgent need for the nations of the region to find a just solution to Latin America's foreign debt of more than $360 billion.

The members of the Latin American Parliament, who went to Brasilia to analyze Latin America's overwhelming foreign debt, set forth in their final declaration the way our peoples feel about the foreign debt which, more than a technical problem, is a political, economic, and social situation which must be resolved through a dialogue between creditor and debtor countries.

They also expressed in the final declaration their disapproval of the drastic measures that the U.S.-controlled IMF and international banks are imposing on our countries based on a misguided redistribution policy. Such measures are contrary to our countries' best interests, stand in the way of developing domestic markets, and could cause a dangerous political and social instability of unforeseen consequences.

Senator Luis Leon of Argentina said that under the present circumstances it is impossible politically, economically, or morally to pay the enormous foreign debt. He said that the region is facing not only a technical problem between creditors and debtors, but a political challenge because the developed capitalist countries, particularly the United States, with their protectionist policies, interest rates, commercial trends, and arms race are affecting our countries' interests.

Claudio Bravo, president of Cuba's National Assembly, delivered a speech which favorably impressed the majority of the delegates to the Latin American Parliament meeting. He said that violence could break out and destroy democratic governments if the foreign debt problem is not solved. He also said that the countries of the region should get together and realize that under the present circumstances the foreign debt of more than $360 billion can never be paid. Bravo read statistical figures to emphasize how much the capitalist world's economic crisis has affected our America. Bravo said that the countries of the region should unite to face their creditors, defend their survival and development, and demand a new international economic order.

During the past 4 years our countries' economic development has been affected by approximately $42 billion because of the protectionist policies implemented by the United States and its allies. Customs barriers and other obstacles have made the sale of sugar, meat, shoes, steel, and minerals more difficult. If sales keep dropping along with the prices on our products, the only solution will be to decree a moratorium. Many countries are not going to run themselves into bankruptcy just to pay their foreign debt, despite the drastic measures that the IMF is imposing on the Latin American countries and the threats to suspend their credits or embargo their properties abroad.

In view of the existing situation, the Latin American Parliament has decided to hold another meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 10 to 13 October this year to discuss the foreign debt and to try to reach a consensus in order to face the obstinate attitude of their creditors, which seek to increase their state of poverty while the millionaires' gains keep growing.

MININT MEETING HELD TO APPRAISE CENTRAL REPORT

FL270200 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member and interior minister, presided over the fifth party conference of the Ministry of Interior [Minint] security organs, which took place in Minint headquarters. At the meeting, the militants critically appraised the central report, thus contributing to a more thorough discussion of party influence and the improvement of efficiency and quality in the fulfillment of the missions and tasks assigned to the respective organs. The Communists at the meeting unconditionally supported Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's statements regarding [words indistinct].

Julian Rizo, Central Committee Secretariat member; Division General Jose Abrahantes, Minint first vice minister; other Central Committee and high command members; and Minint chiefs and officials were also present.

JORGE RISQUET OPENS LABOR EDUCATION SYMPOSIUM

FL271833 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] This morning, a symposium on trade movement and economic and labor education for workers began in this capital's Ernest Thaleman Room of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] presided over by Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes. The symposium's main objective is to discuss and study the 61 lectures approved by the five working committees which will make the resulting recommendations to the CTC National Ececutive Secretariat as the labor movement's possible recommendations to provide the most efficient labor economic education for our workers. Alfredo Morales Cartaya, CTC National Secretariat member, gave the opening remarks, saying: We have to work hard to prepare recommendations which will contribute to improve the worker's economic and labor education. Over 200 delegates are attending this labor symposium. The meeting is scheduled to close tomorrow.

ALMEIDA'S LETTER PRAISES FORESTRY WORKERS

FL221533 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] A letter of congratulations to Cuba's forestry workers from Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member and revolution commander, was read in (Topes de Collantes) at the main event on Forestry Workers Day. Almeida praised the workers for the development and conservation of Cuba's forestry resources and delivered a special greeting to the internationalist forestry workers of the (Arnaldo Millian) Contingent who are working in the Maiombe jungle of Angola. Francisco Gonzalez, Central Commiteee member and vice minister of agriculture, read the letter.

ALMEIDA, MACHADO VISIT SPORTING GOODS INDUSTRY

FL261157 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, both of whom are Politburo members, have visited the installations of the sporting goods industry, marking in this way the beginning of the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of this important industry, which was created as the response of our government to the blockade that, even with regard to sports, was trying to strangle the victorious Cuban revolution. During the visit, a gift was presented to Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, and homage was paid to the founders of the Cuban sporting goods industry on the 20th anniversary of their fruitful work.

VILMA ESPIN SPEAKS AT CADRE SCHOOL GRADUATION

FL271321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate Politburo member and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], has made the closing remarks at the 11th graduation of the Fe del Valle FMC National Cadre School in Havana. Vilma expressed her satisfaction for the graduation which coincides with the 10th anniversary of the founding of cadres. Vilma congratulated the Cuban, Latin American, Arab, African, and Asian graduates who she said, will know how to carry out the task.

CARICOM COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING OPENS

FL272101 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 27 Jun 85

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 27, CANA -- The 27th meeting of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Council of Ministers got underway here today, faced with the crucial task of taking concrete decisions for revitalising stalled intra-Caricom trade for submission to next week's head of government summit.

Barbados new Trade Minister Louis Tull, in his maiden participation on the council, warned of serious consequences for intra-regional trade if the Nassau measures are not implemented without further delay. Perhaps the most concrete action we can take is a firm commitment to implement the Nassau package without further delay, he told delegates.

Grenada's prime minister, Herbert Blaize, was elected by acclamating to preside over the two-day meeting in the absence of Dominica whose turn it was to assume the chairmanship of the council, the second highest decision-making body in the regional economic grouping after the heads of government conference.

Tull said that with rising unemployment as a result of factory closures due to the continued slowdown in trade, Caribbean people were steadily losing confidence in Caricom. This council meeting provides yet another opportunity for us to take corrective action and to restore confidence in the movement, he said.

Blaize, in a brief comment after taking over as chairman, said he hoped the meeting would produce decisions that would go towards improving regional living standards. St Lucia's Deputy Prime Minister George Mallet, who also spoke at the opening session, looked forward to improved trade as a result of the summit here.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

BIRD MEETS PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG, ENDS VISIT

FL272148 Bridgetown CANA in English 2021 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, Jun 27, CANA -- The premier of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang, has issued instructions to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to expedite projects with Antigua and Barbuda, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen said. The Chinese Government official was speaking today at a farewell ceremony for an Antigua and Barbuda delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird.

Last night Bird spent one hour with the Chinese premier discussing economic and political matters as well as bilateral relations between China and Antigua and Barbuda. At the end of the talks both the Chinese premier and Bird expressed their satisfaction with the visit to China.

The Antigua and Barbuda deputy prime minister signed agreements for assistance from China totalling five million dollars (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.), of which two million is a grant for development projects in the agricultural sector, including the establishment of a cotton plant. China has also agreed to provide Antigua and Barbuda with lines of credit and deferred payments on a quantity of raw materials for manufacture in light industry.

DOMINICA

CHARLES DEFENDS ADMINISTRATION'S POLICIES

FL271825 Bridgetown CANA in English 1808 GMT 27 Jun 85

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 26, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles says her administration's policies have helped regain international respect for the island, in addition to putting the ravaged economy firmly back on course.

Charles, who is seeking a second five-year mandate in general elections next Monday, said the economy was currently expanding at an average rate of 4.5 per cent annually compared with sub-zero growth when her Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) took office in July 1980. Inflation had fallen to 2.5 per cent from 30 per cent in 1980 and the is-island had received the biggest ever amount of international aid -- over 140 million dollars (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) -- in the last five years, she said. (Our policies) have brought our people closer together, so perhaps the thing I'm proudest of is that we have been able to unify our people, Miss Charles told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) in an interview.

The Democratic Freedom Party (DFP) government concentrated above all on putting Dominica's infrastructure, battered by severe hurricanes, back into shape. Emphasis has been on refurbishing over 90 miles of pot-holed roads and bridges. Charles said health services had improved, education restructured to prepare young people for work, and employment boosted with the creation of 5,500 new jobs: 1,089 in the industrial sector and the others in services and agriculture.

We have been able to unify our people and that is why I have been so annoyed at the outbreak of violence (in the election campaign) because it is a studied attempt and a very communistic way of causing people to hate other people, she said. We were able to overcome that during the (past) five years and (now) we see the other side ensuring that hate is inculcated in people's minds. We will have to go back immediately after the election and remove this because it is a deterring factor to the development (of Dominica), she added.

The opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP), the DFP's main rival in the poll, has denied it is behind the violence, the latest case of which occurred last night when eight persons were injured during a stone and bottle throwing incident at a DFP public meeting. Charles said today DLP supporters had attacked the meeting and a bottle which was thrown shattered at her feet. She was not injured. DLP leader Mike Douglas denied involvement.

Charles said the priorities of her government, if returned to power, would be a national water improvement programme, further development of the island's hydro-electric po-tential, diversification of agriculture and securing new sales markets for crops, and attracting investment to create employment. In the past five years, she said govern-ment had secured a record 300 scholarships to provide training for nationals in several fields, including fishing and engineering.

Asked if this election would be her last, Charles, aged 66, said she had no immediate plans to retire from public life. I certainly don't feel my age. This election has made me feel full of strength and vigour, eager to go and do things, so I am not promis-ing anybody that I wouldn't have another election. I just live from five years to five years and see how it goes, she said.

Charles, the English-speaking Caribbean first female head of government, said it was to the pride of Dominican women having a woman as their prime minister. But she said the government did not have to embark on radical reforms to improve the lot of local women. Women have always had equal rights with men in Dominica. I have never known a time when a woman got less pay for the same job than a man. We have been far ahead of the other Western countries like Australia and so on on that sort of matter, she said.

Charles said she would continue having close relations with traditional Western partners like the United States and Canada and would move towards striking up new friendships with Latin American countries if she wins next Monday's poll.

PRIME MINISTER ON JAMAICA'S DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

FL271945 Bridgetown CANA in English 1904 GMT 27 Jun 85

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Jun 27, CANA -- Dominica's prime minister, Eugenia Charles, today said she was very upset about Jamaican leader Edward Seaga not being given time to make his country's economy viable. She made the remark during a 45-minute news conference here as life in Jamaica was returning to normal following a three-day general strike six big trade unions called to register disapproval of Seaga's austerity economic programme.

I am unhappy that one of our leaders should be in a financial problem, and knowing how hard he has worked to bring (the Jamaican economy) around, and knowing that given time he will bring it around, I am very upset that he has not been given time to do it. Miss Charles also told reporters Seaga had helped keep the [words indistinct]. We would miss Seaga in Caricom.

The Dominican prime minister also commented on trade problems in Caricom, which will be tackled when regional heads of government meet in Barbados from July 1 -- the day Dominica goes to the polls to elect a government. Miss Charles said that if she attends the July summit she will press for resumption of a trade credit facility which closed down with several million dollars still due. Without this we do not believe that we will ever get trade and commerce on a proper alignment in the Caribbean again. The facility is very important for that, she said.

JAMAICA

STRIKE CONTINUES; SOME WORKERS RETURN TO JOBS

FL271405 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Jamaica's general strike continued for a third day yesterday after the island's major trade unions rejected Prime Minister Edward Seaga's return to work call. However, workers in key sectors broke ranks and returned to their jobs. Air traffic controllers, hotel workers, and public utility supervisors and technicians returned to work but officials said the island-wide water shortage remained a critical problem and could prompt an operation to airlift tourists off the island.

In rejecting Mr Seaga's plea Tuesday night, the unions said they will seek a mandate for further action in a meeting with workers today. The unions have demanded wage increases of 64 percent, which they contend would only cover the cost of living increases over the past 2 years. Mr Seaga says his salary offer of wage increases between 10 and 15 percent cannot be improved.

Strike Called Successful

FL271930 Bridgetown CANA in English 1912 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, June 27, CANA -- The six big trade unions here said they would take new instructions from members at a rally tonight, as life here returned to normal today with the petering out of a general strike they called this week. Union officials claimed resounding success for the action although there were signs yesterday that the strike was weakening, and apparent confusion among workers over its duration.

The strike, no doubt, was a total success, said Clive Dobson, vice president of the National Workers Union (NWU). The strike was called for three days and that is what we told our workers and management, so workers have returned today.

However, in statements Monday, E. Lloyd Taylor, the chairman of the umbrella Joint Trade Union Research and Development Centre (Jturdc), declined to put a time frame on the strike, and said the unions would assess the situation as it went along.

A measure of the success of the strike was that the prime minister told workers to resume yesterday but the workers did not respond to his call, Dobson said. However, the power situation, badly disrupted Monday and Tuesday, began to improve yesterday as an increased number of supervisors and managers returned. The situation was almost back to normal last night, and with more power to run pumps the water problem began to ease. The lack of power and water was the most critical element of the strike as it forced factories and other businesses to also shut down and offices to be idle.

Apart from those areas, where employees struck since Monday, several unions and groups also staged limited protests. But one significant group that did not call out its members, though voicing support for the strike, was the Civil Service Association.

The strike is the severest test so far for the Seaga government, and analysts here say that he has apparently come through the first round without concessions on his policies. But opposition groups say that the widescale action, which touched every sector of the economy, was indicative of a rejection of his policies and there have been calls for his resignation.

Tourism Officials Worried

FL271845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1822 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Jun 26, CANA -- Jamaica tourism officials are worried about the impact of a three-day general strike here on the industry and say that prolonged action can cause a severe setback. We are concerned about the industry, said Derrick Dyer, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Tourism, adding: Any little ripple at this time can create problems. Most of Jamaica's hotels are on the island's north coast, and their biggest proble from the strike has been a lack of water and electricity because utility workers have left their jobs. Some hotel workers have also struck.

Jamaica Hotel and Tourism Association (JHTA) President Butch Steward said in a radio call-in programme today that the lack of water was the major concern, and feared that sanitation could deteriorate. Stewart, who was on the north coast today attempting to assess the water situation and attempting to increase flow to hotels, said if the situation did not improve in a day or so hotels might have to airlift tourists out. If it (the strike) ends soon we may ride it out, but if it goes on for any length of time it could spell disaster, he said.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

ARUBA TO BECOME FULLY INDEPENDENT IN 1996

FL191937 Bridgetown CANA in English 1721 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The Hague, June 19, CANA-REUTER -- The Dutch Parliament's upper house today passed legislation taking the small Caribbean island of Aruba closer to becoming an independent state. Aruba, off the coast of Venezuela, with a population of 63,000, is part of the Netherlands Antilles, a self-governing group of six islands.

The legislation, adopted by the lower house earlier this month, allows Aruba to withdraw from the group next January 1, giving it a so-called separate status as a first step towards full independence in 1996. Only four members of the 75-strong upper chamber voted against amendments to the Netherlands realm statute which will sever Aruba from the Antilles group. The amended statute now has to be passed by the Antilles Parliament in Willemstad, Curacao, and endorsed by royal decree.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER ON NEED FOR WORLD BANK LOANS

FL252014 Bridgetown CANA in English 1603 GMT 25 Jun 85

[By Ernie Seon]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, June 25, CANA -- Prime Minister John Compton says he is confident that the World Bank will accede to a request from Eastern Caribbean nations to allow them further access to its loans.

The Caribbean nations pressed their case at the just concluded meeting in Washington of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (COCED) which co-ordinates international aid to the region. The bank is currently trying to graduate several middle income West Indian nations from eligibility for its loans because their per capita incomes, although in some cases meagre, are well above those of the world's poorest nations.

However, the organisation of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS] says it is wrong to use the per capita income as an indicator for development in countries which have peculiar characteristics and are susceptible to all kinds of disasters.

I think the World Bank is quite likely to approve our request. It is just a matter of time before we are graduated, but what we are asking is time for us to adjust ourselves before graduating. We have strong support on this from Canada, the United States, and the EEC (European Community), Compton said. He said the CGCED meeting was better and more rewarding than previous ones because the world economy is coming out of the recession. Potential donors are more amenable to discussing aid programmes, he noted.

He said the meeting accepted a proposal put forward by St Lucia on behalf of the OECS for special concessionary financing to tide the islands over their budgetary problems. This was very well accepted and the World Bank and other potential donors are to meet us in July in an effort to work out the aid allocations, he added.

Compton said discussion on the island geothermal project has been finalised, and an agreement involving a U.S. 6 million dollar allocation for drilling at the sulphur springs site in the town of Soufriere will be signed here next month. He said half of the money will be put up by the United States Agency for International Development (U.S. AID) and the remainder by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). After the stage is completed we will look at the production of electricity.

With regards to the financing of the proposed west coast road, Compton said there is still a financial gap of four million dollars. We have pledges for six million, and later this year we hope to finalise negotiations for the four million gap. He said St Lucia was also planning a project with U.S. AID involving the production of 150 acres of winter vegetables for export.

At the meeting the Caribbean leaders complained that Washington's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) was not moving quickly enough, and there was still a lot more to be done. We in the Caribbean need to make a greater push to make U.S. businessmen more aware of opportunities, although there has been some movement in Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. There has not been substantial movement within the Eastern Caribbean. But the venture is only one year old, and it is a matter for us to take the ball. People would not come to us. It is for us to go to them.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED BY GOVERNMENT REFINERY

FL151559 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Losses amounting to $21 million have been incurred in Trinidad over the past 3 months by an oil refinery which the Trinidad and Tobago Government bought from Texaco. The refinery was acquired for $189 million on March 3. Daily oil production is around 65,000 barrels, most of which is shipped to the U.S. east coast. Since its acquisition, the state-owned Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company, or Trintoc has been looking after the refinery's operations. A company official declined to comment on the reported losses.